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SLAVE TRADE.

Report of the Twelfth Report of the English African Institution, delivered the 9th of April, 1818.

(Prepared for the Recorder.)

This Report acquires a melancholy interest, in its details of the Revival of the Slave Trade, and the measures in progress, and absolutely requisite, to the destruction of that nefarious traffic. It has been greatly apprehended, that the return of peace in Europe and America, would be attended with an increase of this lamented evil—and these apprehensions have been recently confirmed, by a decision of Sir William Scott in the High Court of Admiralty, on the case of a French slave ship called *Le Louis*. This vessel sailed from Martinique on the 30th of January, 1816, on a slave-trading voyage to the coast of Africa; and was captured near Cape Verde by the *Sierra Leone* colonial vessel of war, the *Queen Charlotte*. Proceedings having been instituted in the Vice Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone, the ship and cargo were condemned as prize to his Majesty. From this sentence, however, appeal having been made to the High Court, the decision was reversed, and restitution of property to the claimants was ordered; upon a principle that the search of the vessel by the *Queen Charlotte* was contrary to the laws of nations, and consequently, that no advantage to prosecutors should be allowed to accrue from recovery thus illegally made. In making this important decision, the learned judge discussed considerable length the question, whether the search exists in time of peace; and he decided it, without hesitation, in the negative.

"I can find," he says, "no authority that gives the right of interruption to the navigation of States in amity upon the high seas, excepting that which the rights of self-defence give to both belligerents against neutrals. No nation can exercise a right of visitation and search upon the common and unappropriated parts of the sea, save by the consent of the belligerent claim." He adds, indeed, and with just concern, that this right he does not concede in time of peace, it will be extremely difficult to suppress the traffic in Slaves.

"The great object therefore," he says, "ought to be, to obtain the concurrence of nations, by application, by remonstrance, by example, by every peaceable argument which men can employ to attract the consent of men. But a nation is justified in assuming rights that do not belong to her, merely because she means to apply them to a laudable purpose."

"If this right of war," he adds, "is imported into a state of peace, it must be by convention; and it will then be the prerogative of States to regulate, by such convention, the exercise of the right, with all the softening of which it is capable."

In consequence of this clear exposition of the Law of Nations on this point, it has been a matter of doubt, that, with some conventional arrangements for forcing, by visitation and search in time of peace, the Abolition Laws of the different States, little would be gained to the cause of humanity, by the various Treaties which have been entered into, and the various enactments which have been framed on this subject. Even if a single flag exemption from search, it is obvious that the work of Abolition must be very effectually accomplished. Under the cover of that single flag, the property of all nations, and even that of British Subjects, may find protection: for till a ship is searched, as the learned Judge has observed, it cannot be known whether she is a slave-trader or not, or to what nation she really belongs; but, in the case of a foreign vessel sailing under the flag of a nation which refuses to submit to the visitation of its ships in time of peace, there could be no authority whatever to intrude on it, or to demand the submission of its crew to the necessary inquiries respecting character and objects; and any attempt to enforce such submission might legally be resisted.

Such being the state of the Law, it is evident, that, until the time shall arrive (as which the Directors hope is not far distant) when the Slave Trade shall be declared piracy by the universal consent of nations; and the Traders in Slaves be considered in the light of Pirates—the general suppression must be founded on the general adoption of some such conventional arrangement as has been alluded to.

It is with no small satisfaction, therefore, that the Directors have to announce to the public the commencement of such a system. Treaties have recently been concluded with Portugal and Spain, which contain express stipulations to this effect; and each of the contracting Powers mutually consent, "that, for the more complete attainment of their object, namely, the prevention of all illicit traffic in Slaves on the part of their respective Subjects, the ships of war of their royal navies, which shall be provided with special instructions for this purpose, may visit merchant-vessels of the two nations suspected, upon reasonable grounds, of having Slaves on board, acquired by illicit traffic; and, in the event

only of their actually finding Slaves on board, may detain and bring away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial before the tribunals established for this purpose."

The King of the Netherlands, also, has consented to adopt the same principle. This is indeed a hopeful commencement, and the friends of liberty and humanity have reason to "thank God and take courage"—yet the operation of the principle must be partial and imperfect, until it shall be universally recognized—and what government, we may ask, will have the hardihood to reject it? The imperious necessity of such an agreement among all nations, is evident, from the dreadful detail of atrocities, contained in the report before us. The case of *Le Louis* is but a sample of what the French are doing, under the protection of their flag: for though, in the deliberations at the Congress of Vienna, and the treaty founded upon them, it was assumed as fact, that the high contracting parties had, "each in their respective dominions, prohibited without restriction their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic"—and though, in that treaty, they positively "engaged to renew jointly their efforts, with a view to ensure final success to the principles which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the 8th of February, 1815, and to concert without loss of time, by their Ministers at the Court of London, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of a traffic so odious, and so highly reprobated by the laws of religion and nature"—yet the Court of France has done nothing answerable to such solemn and specious professions; but her subjects pursue this iniquitous and cruel commerce, with little or no interruption, except that they experience from the compassionate interference of the British Ministry. Since the colonies of Senegal and Goree were restored to France, "a slave trade has been carried on, to a great extent, in their immediate vicinity, and even under the French flag;" and it would appear, from credible information, that, before the expiration of the first year of its occupation by France, more slaves had been exported from the river Senegal alone, than had been exported thence in any two years prior to the Revolutionary War.

The effects are such as might have been anticipated: namely, the usual insecurity of person and property; and the revival of wars in the interior, and of predatory expeditions in the vicinity of the Settlement. The Moorish Tribes, dwelling on the northern banks of the river, have resumed their ancient employment; and have been actively engaged in ravaging and burning the Negro Villages, and reducing the miserable inhabitants to Slavery. In this statement various eye-witnesses entirely concur, so as to leave no reasonable doubt of its accuracy. Some idea of the misery and devastation produced by this renewal of the Slave Trade in the neighbourhood of the River Senegal may be formed from the following extract of a Letter from a Gentleman recently arrived from that quarter.

"The Moors have been engaged to supply Senegal with Slaves; and the numerous villages and towns near the river, and the Traquer Country, have either been burnt, or are deserted by their late peaceful inhabitants; and those beautiful and interesting scenes on the left bank of the Senegal, in the Footer Country, which I visited twelve months ago, when they were covered with corn, tobacco, cotton, melons, &c. now present only a dreary wilderness; the cultivators being either kidnapped to foreign climes, or obliged to fly from the grasp of the European Agents."

This afflictive intelligence is corroborated by letters from several correspondents at Senegal and Sierra Leone.

These facts, and others of a similar nature, have been communicated by the Directors to his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and in consequence of his representations to the French government, measures have been taken to investigate them, which have led, as the Directors understand, to the removal of the Governors of the Isles of Bourbon and Goree, (who appeared to have connived at the practices complained of) and to the substitution of officers, from whom they hope that a more conscientious performance of their duties in this respect may be expected.

The discussions which have taken place between the British government and that of France, in consequence of these occurrences, and especially of the discoveries elicited by the case of *Le Louis*, respecting the state of the French law, on the subject of the Slave Trade, appear to have convinced the latter of the necessity of taking more effectual measures than had yet been thought of, for giving effect to her professed principles and intentions.

Accordingly, on the 12th of March last, the Minister of the French Marine introduced into the Chamber of Deputies the project of a Law for abolishing the Slave Trade; which has passed that Chamber, as well as the Chamber of Peers, by very large majorities, and has obtained the Royal sanction. The proposed Law stipulates, that all persons who are engaged in the Slave Trade, under any pretence whatever, whether they be subjects of France or foreigners residing in any of her dominions, shall be subject to the forfeiture of ship and cargo; and the Captain, if a Frenchman, shall be liable to certain disqualifications.

It is important, however, to be more to remark, that even the measure now adopted, though necessary to establish the good faith and consistency of the French Government, will be little better than nugatory in effect, unless it be followed up by a Convention similar to those already entered into by Spain and Portugal, respecting the Visitation and Search of Slave-ships.

The Portuguese government by their treaty with Great Britain, and a subsequent convention, have limited their slave trade on the west coast of Africa to between 5 deg. 12 min. and 16 deg. 0 min. of south latitude—and on the east coast between the latitude of 10 deg. 30 min. and 27 deg. south. And even this license, it is conceived, must expire in January, 1823—eight years from the formation of the treaty of 1815—though it is observed with regret, that in the convention signed by the two powers at London, 28th July, 1817, this limitation of time was not positively fixed. That even a much shorter term should be allowed, appears vastly desirable, in view of the peculiar severity with which this horrid trade is carried on by that nation.

Witness the following Affidavit made by Mr. James Eicke, Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Cumberland*, who was an eye-witness of the scenes which he describes as having occurred on board the *St. Joaquim*, a Portuguese slave-vessel, captured by the ship to which he belonged, and carried to the Cape of Good Hope:—

"Appeared, personally, James Eicke, a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy, and belonging to his Majesty's ship *Cumberland*; and, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God to depose the truth, made oath as follows:—

"That, upon the 15th day of February last (1815), he went on board the *St. Joaquim*, prize-master; and continued on board her for some days after her arrival in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, which was on the 19th day of the said month—that he remained on board until the Slaves, the cargo of the said vessel, were landed, by virtue of a decree from this Honourable Court, and was actually superintending and assisting in their disembarkation—that, when he first went on board, he was informed that the said vessel had left Mozambique only twenty-two days, at which time every person on board was in good health; and that thirteen of the Slaves had died during that period. He says, that, between the capture and their arrival in Simon's Bay, the survivors were all of them sickly and weak, and nearly one hundred of them afflicted with the flux; that medical aid was afforded to those who required it. He says, that the brig appears to have been built for a privateer, and for fast sailing, not for stowage—that the Slaves were all stowed together perfectly naked; and nothing but rough, unplanned planks to crouch down upon, in a hold situated over their water and provisions, the place being little more than two feet in height, and the space allowed for each Slave being so small that it was impossible for them to avoid touching and pressing upon those immediately surrounding: the greater part of them were fastened, some three together, by one leg, each in heavy iron shackles; a very large proportion of them having the flux—that they were compelled to perform their natural evacuations under these dreadful circumstances, without being able to move; and to remain amidst their own excrement, which could not be cleared away until the said Slaves were all disembarked—that, between the nineteenth and twenty-fourth day of their being landed, thirteen more died, notwithstanding good provisions, medical aid, and kind treatment; and thirty more died between the 24th of February and the 16th instant; all occasioned, as he in his conscience verily believes and is firmly persuaded, by the cruel and inhuman treatment of the Portuguese Owners—that more than one hundred of them were, at the time of their landing, just like skeletons covered with skin and moving by slow machinery, hardly maintaining the appearance of animated human beings—that the remainder were all of them emaciated, and in a sickly state. He says, that the pilot, upon being asked, by Captain Baker, how many he supposed would have reached their place of destination alive, replied, about half the number that were embarked—that, from the time of seizure until the said Slaves were landed, the Portuguese Owners fed and attended them, giving them two meals each day; one at seven in the morning, the other at five in the evening; but never allowed to each person more than half a pint of water at each meal. He testifies, that he never saw brute beasts treated with such cruelty as the Slaves on board the *St. Joaquim* were treated by the aforesaid owners."

A treaty was signed at Madrid, between England and Spain, on the 23d Sept. 1817, which stipulates for the immediate abolition of the Spanish Slave Trade, to the northward of the Equator, and for its final and universal abolition on the 30th of May, 1820. It likewise provides for the mutual right of search, as before mentioned; and by this provision, the slowness of the Spanish government in carrying out the abolition, is thought to be fully atoned for. As an indemnification for the pecuniary sacrifice, which a faithful adherence to this treaty may require, Spain is to receive from the British government the sum of 400,000 sterling.

The Directors notice with much regret the extent to which this trade is still carried on by citizens of the United States, under the disguise of foreign flags, in violation of the rigid prohibitory enactments of our Legislature. "The accounts received from the coast of Africa and from the Havana, during the last year, amply confirm these statements." They notice, however, with satisfaction, the recent measures of Congress on the subject, and also the organization and hopeful progress of the Colonization Society. They express a confidence that the love of liberty and justice, thus manifested in our Country, will lead to a ready adoption on our part, of the important measure of mutual search, "which affords the only means of securing the effectual execution of the laws already passed in different countries for abolishing the Slave Trade. It is a circumstance in the highest degree honourable to the United States, that they were among the first to deliver themselves from the guilt of this traffic; and the Directors are very unwilling to believe, that they will refuse to accede to a measure, which they must be convinced is absolutely necessary to give effect to their own enactments, and to restrain some of their lawless subjects from prosecuting the career of infamy and crime."

This traffic, it appears, is not yet entirely relinquished by the Dutch. Slaves, it is said, have been recently imported into their colonies of Guiana. Information has been given to their Government, and it is confidently hoped that effectual measures will be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the evil—they having manifested their earnestness in the cause of abolition, by consenting to the right of search.

The Chief of Tamatave, the King of Ovar, and other Chiefs in the island of Madagascar, have concurred in measures to prevent the further exportation of slaves from that island.

Ceylon.—To perpetuate among the inhabitants of Ceylon the remembrance of the noble example set by the leading persons in that island, in putting an end to Domestic Slavery, and to cherish in the community that humane and liberal spirit which had led to this measure, Sir Alexander Johnston directed, that a Session of the Court should be held every year, on the day on which the first Resolutions to that end had been passed; for the express purpose of commemorating that event, and paying a public tribute of respect to those who had so materially contributed to the happiness of a large class of their fellow-creatures. He has also, with his characteristic benevolence, taken measures to form an establishment for the instruction of the Slaves who have been already liberated; and of the Children of Slaves, who, in consequence of the recent proceedings, would be considered free from the time of their birth. These various measures, the Directors are happy to add, have received the uniform support and countenance of the Governor, Sir Robert Brownrigg.

A bill for registering the slaves in the (British) West Indies, has been before Parliament; but has been suspended, in favor of Register Acts, said to be passed or passing in the Colonial Assemblies. This measure, if thoroughly executed, must have a salutary tendency, as it must greatly obstruct the illicit importation of slaves into the colonies.

On the 9th of July last, Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, and on the succeeding day, Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, moved an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Slave Trade. The character of the address may easily be conjectured from that of its honorable movers. It met a cordial approbation in both Houses.

A memoir of the late Mr. Granville Sharp, has been drawn up by Mr. Prince Hoare, the profits of the 4to. edition of which will be given to the Institution.

The progress of the colony of Sierra Leone, is happy and promising. The total number of men, women and children, attending the schools on the Peninsula, amounted in March last, to 2000. "Of the whole population of the colony, a very large proportion consists of liberated captives, distributed in various villages, pursuing the occupations of peaceful industry, on farms of their own, gradually laying aside their native superstitions, and eager to avail themselves of all the means of instruction within their reach."

All the attempts made to communicate the benefits of vaccination to Sierra Leone, have failed. Yet the fatal effects of the Small Pox, which made its appearance there about the beginning of the last year, have been prevented by the various inoculations.

The donations and subscriptions of the year, have amounted to \$341. 50. The expenditure has been 1046d. 3s. 6d. The report concludes with the following serious but animating

Retrospect.—In looking back to the arduous struggle which has been so long maintained on the behalf of our fellow-creatures in Africa and the West Indies, the Directors cannot but acknowledge that some things have occurred of a very painful description. They have, in many instances, been compelled to witness the disappointment of their hopes; and there have been times when, after all the steps which had hitherto been taken, the object seemed to be almost as remote as ever. But of the Cause itself, they have never suffered themselves to despair; and they can now, with unqualified satisfaction, speak of it, as having made a visible and important pro-

gress. It was not till after many years of discussion, that the enormities of the Slave Trade were fully acknowledged, even in this Country; and the Abolition Laws passed. In the course of eleven years since that time, the iniquity of the traffic has been solemnly declared by all the great Powers of Europe; some of them have entered into Treaties for its effectual suppression: a large part of the African Coast has, at length, been rescued from its ravages: and, of the two States which still suffer the Trade to be openly carried on, one has pledged itself, within the limited period of two years, to a complete Abolition.

On a view of the whole subject, the Directors cannot but indulge a hope, that a great progress has been made toward the entire extermination of this unchristian traffic; and when, with this hope, they connect the spectacle of improvement exhibited at Sierra Leone, and which they trust will be gradually progressive, it is impossible not to indulge in the most pleasing anticipation with respect to Africa and her injured race. But it will still be necessary for the friends of justice and humanity, and especially for this Institution, to be unceasingly vigilant and active. Much yet remains to be accomplished; and it is earnestly hoped that the importance of carrying on and completing this great work will be felt by every man who knows the interests which it involves, and the crimes and cruelties which it is intended to extirpate.

"Royal Gazette and Sierra Leone Advertiser."

A weekly paper with the above title is printed at Sierra Leone. The 1st No. was issued Aug. 2, 1817. It warmly advocates the cause of Education, and the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and is the channel of communication for the Government Proclamations and Orders, with various local information. This augurs well to the interests of the colony.

TRIUMPH OF RELIGION.

[The London Evangelical Magazine of November last contains a Review of a book, entitled "Greenland: being Extracts from a Journal kept in the years 1770 to 1778, by HANS EGDERSAAR, one of the first Missionaries to Greenland." From that Review the following interesting extract is taken:—

"The work contains 32 chapters, of which we have not room even for the contents; but we were particularly struck with the 13th, which is entitled, 'The Atonement of his Father, or the Triumph of Religion.' A son, about 13 years of age, had seen his father murdered; and it is considered in that, as in many other rude countries, the duty of the male nearest of kin to revenge the murder. The boy had grown to manhood, and 20 years after the fact, vengeance kindled in his bosom, and he brought a party of his relations with him for the express purpose of destroying the murderer and his family. He felt, however, under the instructions of the Missionary, who knew of the design, (which was pursued with great deliberation,) and expressed a desire to be baptized. The Missionary now told him he knew of his design; but if he became a Christian, he must 'do no murder'—he must even forgive his enemy. 'Your doctrine is very difficult,' said he; 'you speak hard words.' He wished to talk with his relations, and the minister was invited to visit them. He went the following evening, and without advertising immediately to this subject, all he said and did was with a view to soft'n their hearts to placibility. 'Thank you priest,' (said he) it was good you came."

"Some days after, he again came to me: his manner, his countenance, every thing indicated a violent struggle, as well with his heart, as with his friends. I first addressed him, saying, 'You are not in spirits; tell me what you have on your heart?'—'I will, and I will not; I hear, and I do not hear,' answered he: 'I never felt so before.'—'What will you?' said I; 'and what will you not?'—'I will forgive him,' answered he; 'and I will not forgive him: I have no ears, when they want that I shall revenge myself; and yet I have ears.'—'When you will not forgive him,' said I; 'when you listen with approbation to those who dissuade you from it; then your unconverted heart speaks, which demands revenge; but when you will forgive, when you will not hear your advisers, then the better part in you speaks; then God speaks to your heart. What will you now do?'"

"I was so moved," answered he, "when you spoke yesterday evening; that my heart wished to obey." "See," said I; "ought you not to feel that it is the voice of your heavenly Father which spoke to your heart? I now repeated to him the latter part of the life of Jesus; his forgiveness, his prayer for his murderers. 'That was laudable,' said he; and a tear sparkled in his eye; 'but he was better than we are.'—'Yes,' answered I, 'infinitely better; but he will have us resemble him in this; and, if we have only a good will, God will give us strength. But now you shall hear, that a man like you and me could pay for those who sought to kill him, because he declared to them the will of God.'—'I read to him the death of Stephen. He dried his eyes, and said, 'The wicked men! He is happy; he certainly is with God in heaven.'—'You continued I, 'that he is; and you and I very body, who acts as he did, must come there.'—'Good Priest!' interrupted he, 'my heart is so moved, I will—but, give me still a little time: when I have brought the other heart to atone, and am quite changed, I will come again.'—'Go,' said I, 'and pray to the good God, that he may strengthen you in your resolution; I also will pray for you.' He went, and my hope was almost certain."

"At last, he came with a joyful countenance, like him who carries peace in his heart. 'Now I am happy,' said he; 'I have no more; I have forgiven.'—'Do you, really, feel yourself happy by it?' said I. 'Yes,' answered he, 'my heart is so easy.'—'You rejoice unreservedly,' continued I; 'but may I depend upon you?—your heart will again seek you to revenge, and your friends will tempt you.'—'I do not know what this will happen,' was his answer; 'but I have conquered, and you may trust me.'—'I would be so much,' said I, 'if, after you had become a believer, you should commit this murder.'—'You

are so suspicious, Priest?" he interrupted. "You would now commit a greater sin," continued I, "than if you had never known God, and never vowed obedience to him." "I was rejoiced," interrupted he, "but your words afflict me." "I will not afflict you," said I, "I only want to try you, whether you are able to keep what you promise. Do not trust your heart too much." "My wicked heart shall be silent," answered he. "I now asked him, what had wrought this change in him—"The energetic words," answered he, "which Jesus has taught me, and whom I will follow. I never thought I could be disposed as I now am. Did you not perceive how moved I was, as you read to me about Him on the cross; how he prayed for his murderers, Father, forgive them, they know not what they do? Then I vowed in my heart, I, unworthy as I am, that I would forgive, and now I have forgiven. Now I hope you will consider me and my wife, who has never hated, and who, like me, long to become a Christian, worthy of baptism?" "Yes, good Kunnuk!" answered I, "I will baptize you, and your wife, in God's name; but thank God, that he gave you an opportunity of knowing him, and his will, and forget not that you are bound in baptism to believe in him; to love him, and to obey his commandments; consequently, to leave off wickedness, and continually to become better." "I know it, Priest!" said he; "God sees my heart, and he will give me strength to remain faithful to him." He left me full of joy and gratitude to God. I deferred the reception of him, and the others, into our Christian community, for a fortnight; I thought it necessary to defer it particularly on his account.

"The day arrived, the whole of the Divine service had reference to the baptismal act. He gave an account of his belief in Christianity, with openness and truth; he answered, with feeling, the questions from the altar-book, and silent tears bedewed his cheeks, when he knelt down to receive baptism, in which, by desire, the name of *Nick* was given him. The Divine service ended, as usual, with a hymn and prayers. He now came, gave me his hand, and said, "Thank you, good Priest! I am happy." Upon this, he turned to the congregation, of whom some kissed him (this was unusual). "Receive me now as a believer! We will love each other." All answered this address with "Yes," and now they went home together, united as persons having "one Lord, one faith, and one baptism." I thanked God, with heart-felt joy, for the triumph of truth over his heart, and so many others. After some days he sent his enemy the following message: "I am now become a believer, and you have nothing more to fear." They were completely reconciled, and he who came to murder returned home to pray.

CHEROKEE MISSION.

From the Poxologist for Dec.

Extracts from the Journal of the American Missionaries at Brainerd, in the Cherokee Country. [Continued from page 6.]

July 14, 1818. Brothers Hoyt and Butrick went out for the purpose of visiting Mr. Hicks, to confer with him on the concerns of the school.

15. Brother Hoyt returned. He found Mr. Hicks deeply engaged for the welfare of his people, and had much interesting conversation with him on the subject of missions and schools, and their national concerns as connected with them. Mr. Hicks says, many of the people are very anxious to receive instruction, and this anxiety is increased from the conviction, that their very existence as a people depends upon it. The experience of the last twenty years, in which they have turned their attention more to agriculture, and less to hunting, he says, has convinced them, that they can live much more comfortably by tilling their land, and raising stock, than they can in their old way. They find also, that their new way of living tends to increase their population. While they led a hunting life, removing from place to place in quest of game, through the whole winter, thus exposing their women and children to many privations and hardships, their numbers were constantly diminishing; but since they have provided houses for their women and children, where they can be warm, and have enough to eat, the whole year they are increasing like the white people. This remark respecting their increase, was intended to apply simply to those families, that have for several years pursued agriculture. Mr. Hicks mentioned by name, several families of this class, each consisting of a large number of young and healthy children. He thinks their increase, since Col. Meigs found by a census their population to be 12,000, has been equal to the whole Arkansas emigration; and if those now wishing to remain in the land of their fathers, may be permitted to do so in quietness and peace, and may also be favored with general instruction on the plan of the Board, there is reason to expect that their population will, at no very distant period, be sufficient to fill their whole country, with farmers, mechanics, &c. He says, our school gives universal satisfaction. They only wish it were in our power to take more children. If school-masters could be sent by the Board to teach children where they could live at home, they would be well received. He also says, if this establishment can be so enlarged as to take more children, there will be no difficulty in bringing them from every part of the nation.

A full blooded Cherokee girl, was this day brought by her mother for the purpose of entering the school. We told the mother, by an interpreter, that the school was full, and we could take no more at present. She said one could make but little difference, and urged that we would receive her daughter; alleging, that she had brought her a great way, and very much wanted to have her instructed. We told her we had sent away some children, and it would give offence, if we should now take her; as we had told the people we could admit no more at present, except a few that we had previously promised. With great quickness she caught at this, and said one of the missionaries had told her some time ago, that we would take her daughter whenever she would bring her. This was possibly an artifice; but whether true or false, as we could not contradict her assertion, it afforded us the means of obviating any change of partiality, which might be brought against us for admitting this child, after others had been refused; and we

consented to receive her. The mother having got over this difficulty, was immediately tried with another; the child was unwilling to be left, and with the most bitter cries entreated her mother to take her back. The mother finding that words did not avail to quiet the child, brought her to submission by the rod, and then committing her to our care, departed.

Sabbath, 26.—A black man, servant of one of our Cherokee sisters, was baptized and received as a member and communicant in this church. Mr. Cam, of the Methodist connexion, who had come here on a visit, preached, and united with us in the holy ordinance of the supper. The members which have been added from among this people, consisting of five Cherokees, three Africans, one white man, were all present. The blessed Saviour made one in the midst of us, and we had a good day.

This evening our hearts were refreshed by the relation of one of our largest Cherokee girls. She had for some time past been very seriously impressed, and now ventured to state to us, that something more than a week ago, she experienced a great change in her views and feelings; & since that time had entertained a hope that the Lord had begun a good work in her soul. From a variety of circumstances, we think there is reason to hope that it was so. Time may enable us to judge with more certainty. This girl has ever been amiable in her deportment, and her talents are good. O that our gratitude may increase, as do the mercies of our God! But in this we are greatly deficient.

Several Cherokees came from a distance on Saturday, and kept Sabbath with us. We had much conversation with them by an interpreter. A discovery of the thick darkness that shrouded their minds, was enough to make the benevolent heart bleed. With apparent seriousness and sincerity, they expressed their notions as follows, viz.

That they had no expectations of any thing after death;—that they seldom or never bestowed any thoughts on these things;—that they were not conscious of having ever done, said, or thought any thing that was wrong or sinful; in short, they appeared as stupid, ignorant, and unconcerned as the beasts that perish; even destitute of that conscience which St. Paul speaks of, as "accusing or excusing." Nor did all we could say, though they gave us a patient hearing, and answered whenever a question was asked, appear to awaken any anxious inquiries on these momentous subjects. In respect to these persons, and some others with whom we have conversed, we might say in the language of the prophet, "Darkness has covered the earth, and gross darkness the people." But it is not thus with all the natives around us. Some of them are considerably enlightened, and feel the importance of receiving further instruction. Darkness itself cannot be perceived without some light.

Sabbath, August 9.—We feel ourselves under renewed and increasing obligations of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for the hopeful appearances among our children. Several of them appear seriously and solemnly impressed with divine truth, and we have hope that two or three of them have been recently born of the Spirit. It is no uncommon thing to hear these dear immortals, fervently pouring out their supplications to God, when they suppose no person to be in hearing; and often in their little circles prayer and praise are heard. This evening, one of the brethren passing by the house where the girls lodge, about 9 o'clock, heard them engaged in social prayer. Struck with the animated voice, and appropriate language of the speaker, he stopped; and on hearing further, supposed it to be one of the missionary sisters; and thought she had an unusual spirit of prayer, and fervent wrestlings with God. On entering the dwelling house, he was astonished to find all the sisters there, and immediately related what he had heard. It was from the mouth, or shall we say from the heart, of a Cherokee girl, about 14. She is one of the hopeful converts, and has lately returned with a younger sister, from a visit at their father's. They say, they do not like to be at home, because they have no prayers there. Being detained by rain a day or two, at their father's house, after they expected to return, the youngest became quite impatient, and told her sister, the day before they returned, that she intended to set out the next day if it did rain; and the next morning persuaded her father to suffer them to return, although the rain continued, and the distance is about twenty-five miles.

How would it rejoice the hearts of the pious patrons of this institution, to see these dear children, who but for their benefactions might never have heard the Gospel, now rejoicing in Christ Jesus, and esteeming it a privilege to leave father and mother to be with Christians.

Sabbath, 16.—A mulatto girl, servant of a half bred Cherokee, was received to the church.

17.—A full blooded Cherokee, applying for admission to the school, was found able to spell correctly in words of 4 & 5 letters. He had been taught solely by black people who had received instruction in our Sabbath School.

19.—Col. McKim, of Augusta, travelling westward, called and spent an hour in the school. He expressed great satisfaction in the appearance of the children; thought those who believe "Indian reform impracticable," would change their opinion were they to witness the change already wrought in these pupils, and manifested his good will by a donation of 50 dollars.

20.—Brother and sister Hall returned from an agreeable visit to our dear friend at Spring Place [the Moravian Missionary Station]; and, on their way home, had an interesting interview with a number of the chiefs and warriors. They paid great res-

pect to brother Hall as a missionary; spoke highly of the school as beneficial to their nation; and expressed many thanks to the good people, who were thus providing for the instruction of their people. One of them, who had been to Washington, and seen the President, said the President told him, the missionaries were good people, and they must treat them kindly. The Cherokee added with emphasis, "and we shall."

25.—One of our scholars, a late hopeful convert, who had been home with her sister on a visit, returned. The joy she manifested on getting back, evinced that she felt the Lord's people to be her people, and considered that she had returned to her kindred and her friends. She left her sister to stay out the time assigned for her visit; but she could not be contented to stay any longer where they had no prayers. She had seen a great many kind relatives and friends, but could find no happiness there. She wanted to get back where she could attend prayer-meetings, and hear and talk about good things. "Is not this a brand plucked out of the burning?"

Sept. 4.—We have had some trouble from one parent bringing a child, and the other taking it away, where the father and mother do not now live together. We have now three children, who were brought here by their father, (a half-breed of some education,) who have two mothers, and neither of them has for some time lived with the father. He has another wife, and they have other husbands. The mother of two of them came for the purpose of taking them from the school, and told us the mother of the other was coming for her's soon. The children were much grieved at the prospect of being taken from us; and we also were grieved on their account; for the mothers among this people are considered as having a right to the children in preference to the father. One of the two, a girl about 13, we hope, has found the Saviour. As she wept, and asked what she should do, we told her to ask God to make her mother willing to let her and her brother stay. As soon as the idea was suggested, she appeared to receive comfort; went out, and no doubt complied with our advice. The next morning their mother said they might stay, she would only take the boy, who is about 9, for a few days on a visit.

28th.—This afternoon word was sent, that the little captive was at a neighbor's, 4 miles distant, and would be sent to us the first opportunity. Father Hoyt immediately went after her.

On seeing the dear orphan, who appears to be four or five years old, he directed her to be told in Cherokee, (for she does not understand English,) that he would be her father. She fixed her eyes with great earnestness upon him, about half a minute; and then, with a smile, reached him her bonnet, as a token that she accepted the offer, and would go with him. As he took her on the horse before him, she gave him some nuts, which she had in her hand, and leaned her head on his bosom, as if she had already found a father. She was very playful and talkative for a while, and then fell asleep, and slept most of the way to the mission-house. When first introduced to the family, she seemed a little surprised on seeing so many gathered around her; but the children beginning to talk to her in a language she understood, her cheerfulness immediately returned, and she appeared to be quite at home. It is said she speaks the Cherokee language well, for one of her age, though it is but little more than a year since her captivity.

It was understood, when brother Cornelius was here, that if obtained, she should be called *Lydia Carter*, the name of the benevolent lady of Natchez, who contributed so liberally for her redemption. We call her by this name. Our feelings on the reception of this exiled orphan, may be more easily conceived than described. We feel ourselves bound, not only in duty, but by the feelings of our hearts, to train up her as an own child.

MISSIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Extract from the Second Annual Report of the Directors of the New-York Evangelical Missionary Society of Young Men. December 6, 1818.

Shortly after the Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, had commenced his labors within that portion of our city known by the name of *Corlaer's Hook*, he was unexpectedly invited to the pastoral charge of the congregation in Utica, and his relation to this Society, by mutual consent, dissolved. This station, however, appeared to the Board to be of such importance, that they directed the Rev. Elihu W. Baldwin, who had been laboring as the Missionary of the Society in the vicinity of the Union Mission Church in Banker-street, to succeed Mr. Aiken in that part of the city. Through the divine blessing upon the indefatigable exertions of this Missionary, the Board consider what has taken place at *Corlaer's Hook*, as presenting some of the most interesting events of the year. One year ago, and that section of this favored city was a moral wilderness. Mr. Baldwin commenced his labors here, Nov. 11, 1817, where he has habitually maintained three services on the Lord's day, established several lectures and prayer-meetings during the week, and generally devoted one half of every day, to family visitations. It would be ungrateful not to mention that the Great Head of the church has given Mr. Baldwin some early fruit of his exertions among this destitute people.

Soon after my removal hither," says Mr. Baldwin, "Feb. 1818, our little assemblies began to exhibit unequivocal tokens of the Divine presence. The professors of religion who attended them, were refreshed; became more animated in their Christian course, and more interested for the salva-

tion of souls. Some few were brought to a painful sense of their departure from God; and, to use their own language, were a second time converted from the error of their ways. Nearly at the same time, several persons who had lived in utter thoughtlessness of God and eternity, were awakened to a sense of their awful depravity and of the everlasting destruction to which it exposed them. The work gradually increased till within a few days; since which time it has apparently come to a stand. As many as twelve persons afford satisfactory evidence of their having truly embraced the Lord Jesus Christ; and several others are under religious impressions. Attendance on the means of grace is still increasing; Christians appear to be on the alert; and we cannot but hope that this people may yet witness such a work of Divine grace as shall force even the enemies of religion to exclaim, What hath God wrought?"

In a communication of May 5, Mr. Baldwin says, "Thus far the Lord has helped us. It is manifest to those who contrast the present moral condition of this neighborhood with its character six months ago, that God has performed a work here which calls for the devout and grateful acknowledgments of his people. Its effects are by no means confined to those individuals who are, in the most important sense, its subjects. A religious influence is becoming gradually more apparent and extensive among those who are not truly pious. Christians of other denominations are excited to greater and more successful activity. The neighborhood is acquiring a character which is inducing respectable and pious families to make it their place of residence; so that the hope is already indulged that this section of the city will, within a short period, be numbered among the more favored part of our Zion. Several instances of hopeful conversion have occurred since the date of my last communication, and a few individuals are now under religious impressions. The work is still silently and gradually progressive."

Some time in the month of Feb. last, the Directors were called upon to give their advice as to the propriety of organizing a church in this part of our city, & under the more immediate inspection of your Missionary. The distance of this neighborhood from any house of worship—the extent & rapid increase of its population—the corruption of principle and of morals, which characterizes it—the little prospect of promoting a thorough reformation without united influence—and more than all, the opportunity which the work of the Lord, in that barren region, afforded of collecting and combining the influence of the pious: these were considerations which convinced the Board that it was the part of Christian wisdom to go forward in this object.

Alluding to the establishment of this infant church, Mr. Baldwin says, "But the transaction which has of late excited the deepest interest here, is the formation of the Seventh Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York. This measure was long a subject of solemn consideration, and we believe, of fervent prayer, previously to its being laid before the Board of Directors for their advice. Their decided opinion, while it confirmed existing impressions in favor of the measure, did not induce precipitancy in effecting it. Never have I, on any occasion, observed greater anxiety among Christians to know the will of the Lord, or more apparent readiness to submit to it, however crossing to natural inclinations it might be, when known. The formation of this church was effected in circumstances which tried men's souls. The state of things was such as almost necessarily to exclude the influence of worldly motives from the transaction, and to enforce reliance on the Divine protection and blessing. With reference to this subject, Wednesday, the 25th of March, was observed by us as a day of fasting and prayer. On this occasion a considerable number of people assembled, when the reasons for forming a church were stated at large, and the Divine direction was particularly supplicated. It proved a season of peculiar harmony and love. God appeared to affix his seal to what had already been done, and to encourage his people to take the decisive step. The following Friday was accordingly fixed upon for the formation of the contemplated church. On that occasion, which, we trust, will be gratefully remembered, twelve persons having presented their certificates of regular dismission from different Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and expressed their desire to unite in forming a Presbyterian church, proceeded to choose their officers, who were immediately set apart to their office, agreeably to the directions of the Form of Government of the Presbyterian church in the United States. The church being formed, nine persons were admitted from the world to their fellowship. It scarcely need be said, that the transaction was affecting. We trust, that God did vouchsafe his special presence, and that many hearts were filled with holy enjoyment."

If the formation of the first Christian church in this section of the city was an interesting event, the first celebration of the Holy Supper could not be less so. "The little company of believers," adds Mr. Baldwin, "drew around the table of their Lord in circumstances which somewhat resembled those of the first Christian churches. An upper room was, indeed, all that could be provided; but we have reason to believe that it was dignified with the stately presence of Immanuel. The place might have been justly named *Bochim*, for it was truly a place of tears." Since the formation of the church at this place, nothing has occurred which should discourage the efforts of this infant people, or of this Missionary Society. To those who view the transaction with a benevolent spirit, there can be no other sentiment than that of high satis-

faction in what has been done, and a cordial persuasion that the Great Head of the church will ratify it, as well by his grace as by his providence in this world, as by his final warrant this confidence. At the present time, the church consists of forty members, and the congregation has become so large as to have rendered it expedient and indispensable to attempt the erection of a house for public worship. With a very laudable commencement, on the part of the congregation, the Board, unwilling to leave infant people to struggle under the pressure of such a burden alone, at their stated meeting, in May last, unanimously agreed, that a subscription be opened immediately in aid of the Presbyterian church at *Corlaer's Hook*, in erecting a place of worship in that vicinity; and that each member of this Board make it his duty to interest himself for the furtherance of this object. The Board are happy to state, that the subscription succeeded so far as to enable the congregation to commence the building in August. It is hoped, that in a few weeks, they will be able to occupy the basement story as a place of worship in the winter; and that, by the continued exertions of the public, the whole may be completed early in the spring. Speaking of the present state of this people, Mr. Baldwin, in his last communication, says, "I enjoy much satisfaction in witnessing Christian union and order which has so far distinguished this little company. The Spirit of God is not yet removed from the increase of the congregation in pace with that of the church. Our efforts for worship are better attended to at any former period. In short, we look around me, and contrast the present circumstances of this people with what were a year since, I am encouraged. The Lord hath done great things for us, and we are glad. Our church has been received under the fostering care of the bytery, and impressions, favorable to religion, made on a large and most important section of this growing city, which, we hope, will go down to succeeding generations; and, to crown the whole, the clouds which rose, and poured upon us mercy-drops, still linger in our sky, seem to be collecting for a still more refreshing shower." In reviewing what has been done through their feeble instrumentality, in this portion of our city, the Board may well say, "It is the Lord's doing, marvellous in our eyes."

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

From the Chillicothe Recorder.

Extracts from the Diary of the Rev. A. H. Hardin, of East Tennessee.

"On the 1st of December, 1817, churches of Westminster, and St. Paul were small in number, and greatly deficient in moral feelings. An additional management arose from the death and removal of many of our members. We had been so reduced, that in our congregational report in April, 1818, we had only 47 professing members. In the spring of the year we introduced prayer-meetings on Wednesday evenings. I was nearly always present, and, when there, still gave an exhibition, and frequently in a private manner inquired into the spiritual condition of individuals. At the first but few attended these social meetings; but gradually the number increased. The praying meeting began to be perceptibly revived, and offer their supplications with unusual earnestness and fervency. My usual meetings through this summer has been to give sermon every Sabbath morning, and in the afternoon in the exercises of singing, prayer and exhortation, in the form of society. Christians soon became greatly excited and pressingly anxious; and unconverted persons were greatly alarmed and distressed, and at length we had the refreshing news of new-born souls. On the first Sabbath of June, the sacrament of supper was administered at St. Paul's. persons were received on examination; five others were added, who had professed religion at other places, but had not until this occasion. Shortly after, worthy and respectable Baptists joined society. During the whole of this summer the people in general were unusually excited, and from time to time we had considerable evidence of sinners converting to God. On the first Sabbath of Sept. the sacrament was administered at Westminster. This was a season of peculiar refreshment and power. We received on this occasion the addition of 35 souls—30 on a profession of their faith, and 5 who had rather slid or absented themselves, who returned with apparent sincerity and tence. Several on the Monday morning preceding night professed to have found peace with God. During the occasion we had comfortable evidence of 7 or 8 souls were translated from darkness to light. They have since made a profession of religion, but are not in the number stated above. Since the period the pious amongst us have much revived in the duties of religion; awakenings have been pretty general amongst the unconverted. Fifty-two have been added to the church in the last 10 months, and the work is still hopelessly pressing."

A letter from Adams, N. Y. dated Jan. 1818, says, "The Editor of the Boston Recorder, informs, 'Among the many places which have enjoyed refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord, a few mercy drops have fallen on this spot about twenty have hopefully passed from unbelief to faith, and there are a number who are enquiring what they must do to be saved.'"

The Chillicothe (Ohio) Recorder gives an account of an extensive revival in the Methodist Society in that place. In the month of Nov. last, one hundred and five members were received into that church, principally young men, many in middle age & some in advanced

POETRY.

[The Pirates *Williams, Frederick, Rog, and Peterson*, who were to have been executed in Boston the 21st instant, have been reprieved by the President of the U. S. to the 13th of February next. The following Hymn is copied from the *Gazette* of Monday last, and it must be the prayer of every Christian that those unhappy men may be brought, by Divine grace, to feel the sentiments therein expressed, before the day now fixed for their execution:]

HYMN

FOR CRIMINALS, UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

O Thou, who hear'st the prisoner sigh:
Who pitiest those condemn'd to die;
Thy quickening grace to us impart,
And take away the stony heart.

A heart of flesh repentant give;
And bid thy mourning supplicants live.
Thou' shameful here our bodies die;
Receive our souls above the sky.

Our sins of bloody crimson die
And scarlet hue against us cry—
The whiteness, gracious Lord, bestow,
Of fleecy lambs and driven snow.

Through the dear Saviour's dying grief,
Who, on the cross forgave the thief,
Cleanse us from inbred sin and vice;
Receive us to thy Paradise. B.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

Thursday, January 14, 1818.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. BRADFORD, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, came in, and laid on the table a written Message from his Excellency the Governor, and the several Documents therein referred to, which were severally read.

THE MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Having been informed by your joint Committee that the two branches of the Legislature are ready to receive the customary communications, I avail myself of the occasion to welcome your return to this ancient seat of legislation, to pledge to you the assurances of my ready concurrence in the adoption of any measures which may promise utility to the public, and to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of the Commonwealth, and of our Nation. It must be highly gratifying to your feelings, as it has been to mine, to observe the assurances of the first Functionary of the United States, that "Commerce is flourishing, that the Revenue has exceeded the most favorable anticipation, and that peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honorable to our country."

The completeness of our political and secular enjoyments, however it may repress the hope of higher attainments, admonishes us of our obligations to preserve them. The annals of our country testify that for almost two centuries a struggle has been maintained to establish governments founded on the natural rights of men. This struggle has been successfully terminated only by the present generation; and we who have been the last actors, owe it to our children and heirs, the transmission of the inestimable acquisition.

The augmentation of the population of the United States is a singular phenomenon in the history of nations. In the space of forty years we have witnessed more than a tripling of our numbers. Even the primitive States have experienced an augmentation, while continual emigrations have furnished a youthful and vigorous population for new States. Thus have been formed, and are progressively forming, additional Commonwealths, constructed upon the original models;—the principles of liberty, the habits of order, and the arts of peace and civilization are rapidly spreading, and lands lately unexplored, are teeming with the luxuriant and gainful products of improved culture.

Our numerical increase, however, is not to be assumed as the ratio of melioration in the arts of life. Agriculture, and many of the manufacturing arts, have improved in much greater proportions; and it is with pleasure, not unmingled with pride, that we can particularly recognize the high degree of perfection to which some branches of the manufactures of this State have attained. The delicate and beautiful fabrics of cotton & woollen goods, and the elegant specimens of cut glass, exhibited to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society at Brighton, on Oct. last, reflect honor on the artists and our country.—They do more; they demonstrate our capacities for prosecuting successfully some of the most useful branches of manufactures from domestic materials, and inspire the hope that at no far distant period, our domestic demands and supplies will be commensurate. The facilities with which Massachusetts abounds for effecting a vast extension to these and many other kinds of manufactures, are satisfactory pledges of their future attainments. And I may add, that the numerous and inexhaustible sources of water-power, in the District of Maine, superadded to extensive tracts of fertile soil, and unequalled advantages for inland as well as marine navigation, designate that country as the destined seat of improvements, and of wealth. Peace and good governments, with which under the smiles of heaven we are blessed, will accelerate that desirable period.

While adverting to these objects I might notice many other branches of manufactures and useful labor, which give employment to numerous artisans and their families, are in a state of progressive improvement, and the sources of public convenience and domestic comfort. But I will detain you only a moment on one of the most important branches of the useful arts—Naval Architecture. Nothing, I am sensible, need be urged to impress your minds with a sense of the inestimable value of this art as a source of private wealth, of pub-

lic revenue and national aggrandizement: And I should hardly venture to suggest the subject were it not from a serious conviction of the deep interest the people of this State have in this great branch of productive labor and political economy. The official statements of the Department of the Treasury assign to Massachusetts about one third part of the whole amount of tonnage of the United States. To maintain this ratio, and if practicable to increase it, an inquiry into the means of doing it, and especially an examination of the productiveness and permanence of the sources whence the materials for ship building are to be derived, becomes necessary. Their abundance heretofore has led to prodigality and waste. Ship timber is daily becoming less plenty; and the increased demand suggests the expediency if not the indispensable necessity of artificial aids for its reproduction. The great length of time required for forest trees to reach maturity, and the little attention individuals are disposed to bestow upon interests precarious and remote, are conclusive considerations to justify the interposition of legislative encouragement. The forecast of government only can guard the body politic from the evils of private improvidence. From the present limited quantity of the oak, would it not be prudent at least, to adopt some prospective measures to ensure a succession of that essential material. The prosperity of this State must, and the safety of the nation may, at some future period, be seriously affected by a destitution of so important an ingredient in naval architecture. Might not a moderate endowment of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, applied to this specific object, be competent to its ultimate accomplishment?

In connection with the subject of woollen manufactures so important to the people of this State I am unwilling to suffer the present occasion to pass without referring to the advantages possessed by this State for raising and improving sheep. However individuals might suffer from large speculations in Spanish flocks, their introduction ought to be considered as highly auspicious to our manufacturing interests. Should this subject be deemed worthy the patronage of the Legislature in addition to the encouragement given through the channel of the Agricultural Societies of the State, I should cheerfully concur in any measures calculated to effectuate the object.

To regulate commerce is the exclusive prerogative of the national government.—Every system of commercial regulations must stand or fall by its results. Commerce being of vital importance to the people of Massachusetts, they must necessarily be alive to whatever can accelerate or retard its activity. They too, ever ready to render the tribute of gratitude and respect when it is due, as vigilant to guard their rights, derive high satisfaction from the national system of commercial laws now in successful operation, under the auspices of the illustrious Chief Magistrate of the United States, whose administration commands our confidence and our approbation.

The flourishing and happy condition of our beloved country, both public and private, is the best comment and the highest eulogy that can be addressed to the wisdom of our national councils. What indeed but wise laws—laws adapted to the circumstances of the different sections of the United States, and to their relation with foreign nations, could impart such force & activity to the energies of our citizens as is now witnessed? By a happy adaptation and faithful execution of commercial regulations, the several departments of agriculture, of the fisheries, manufactures, navigation and trade, are in a state of vivid action, mutually supporting and supported by each other. And so accurately do the several great branches of political economy appear to be balanced, that any essential change in the adjustment of either, might destroy the equilibrium. Facts speak a language intelligible and decisive. The lucrative results of our mercantile intercourse with other nations cannot be misconstrued. They can only be elaborated under the protection of good laws, by the enterprise and professional skill of our citizens. Capital is the offspring of trade; and by encouraging the fisheries and an active foreign commerce, besides that a prolific source of seamen for the national navy is substantiated, importations from other nations yield a copious revenue, and the gains of the merchant constitute a fund of private wealth, which the government, faithful to its engagements, may at pleasure command.

If, under existing regulations, men engaged in commercial pursuits, are seen to suffer embarrassment and distress, the causes must elsewhere be sought than in the laws. Trading without, or on artificial capital is their too frequent origin. What agency the multiplication of banks, and the consequent increase of bank paper, may have in occasioning eventual perplexity and failure, I am not possessed of sufficient data to enable me to ascertain. Evils of this class, however, occurring in districts of country where the elements of banking are comprehended and duly appreciated, and where banks are established on maxims of justice, and regulated in their operations by fair and honorable considerations, must be transient and partial. In situations where much business being done, money is often changing hands, and individuals may be benefitted by short loans, the utility of banks seems to be conceded. But in free governments, the rights of all the people are committed equally to the guardian care of the Legislature, and all have equal claims to its protection. Monopolies and exclusive privileges are admissible only as means of obtaining some great good, in which the whole community has an ultimate interest, and which can by no other expedient be so well effected. Hence the fitness of limiting the charters of

banks in their duration; and hence likewise the duty of the Legislature, while it gives perfect security to bank stock, to restrain those institutions from transcending the rules of justice and good faith, and of securing the people at large from deception, and the complicated evils of a redundant and depreciated paper. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I feel sincere satisfaction in expressing, what I deem to be due to the banking establishments of this metropolis, and of Massachusetts generally, the high sense I entertain of the correct and honorable manner in which their concerns, in times of peril and extreme pressure, have been administered. An inflexible perseverance in the principles upon which the Banks of the Commonwealth were incorporated, is indispensably necessary to maintain the utility of those institutions, and to avert the mischiefs which a dereliction of those principles are seen to produce.

A resolve passed the Legislature on the thirteenth of February, 1818, authorizing the Governor, with the advice of Council, to appoint and commission three suitable persons to treat with the Penobscot tribe of Indians, for the purpose of examining into the circumstances and situation of the said tribe, and the lands they possess, and devising and arranging some means for improving their condition as men, and for agreeing with them for a relinquishment of their right and claim to such parts of the land on both sides of the Penobscot river, and such islands in said river, as the tribe now possess or claim, and shall be inclined voluntarily and freely to dispose of, for an equivalent to be agreed upon with them; and for other purposes specified in the resolve. Conformably to the powers vested in me by the said resolve, the Hon. Edward H. Robbins, the Hon. Daniel Davis, and the Hon. Mark Langdon Hill, were appointed and commissioned to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature. The Commissioners accordingly proceeded to Bangor, at the time assigned in the resolve, and having met and conferred with the chiefs, captains and men representing the whole tribe, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1818; they concluded a treaty, which, with some extracts of a letter from the first Commissioner of the Land Office, dated the ninth instant, connected with the subject of the treaty, will now be laid before you.

By a resolve that was passed on the 18th of June, 1818, the Governor with the advice of Council, was authorized and requested to appoint an officer of the militia to attend in behalf of the Commonwealth at the surrender of Moose, Dudley and Frederick Islands, and to take such other measures in relation thereto, as in his judgment the interest and dignity of the Commonwealth might require. Pursuant to that resolve, Lieut. Col. Henry Sargent was appointed to attend the surrender of those Islands by the British government, to the government of the United States; and accordingly proceeded to Moose Island in company with General Miller, who was authorized by the President of the United States to receive the same in their behalf; and agreeably to his instructions performed the duties of his appointment. A copy of those instructions and of his report, will be communicated to you.

It will be proper for me to state that the Company of Artillery, and the Company of Light Infantry at Eastport, are reorganized; & that the muskets & accoutrements received by Col. Sargent from the Officer commanding the British troops at Eastport, are placed in the hands of the Selectmen of that town, subject to your directions. After possession was obtained of the several islands, as abovementioned, a proclamation announcing the event, and calling on all the citizens, and more especially all public officers, duly to notice the same, was issued; a copy of which, together with all the documents referred to in this communication will be laid before you by the Secretary.

During the recess, I received a letter from each of the Governors of the States of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, Ohio and Mississippi, accompanied by sundry resolves of the Legislatures of those States respectively, relating to several proposed amendments in the Constitution of the United States, which communications are now submitted to you.

The Secretary will at the same time lay before you an exhibit of the state of the Treasury on the first day of the present month, presented to me by the Treasurer for your inspection. From the magnitude of some items of debts due to the Commonwealth, you may probably deem it advisable to institute an inquiry into their actual situation. The small amount of outstanding taxes in the hands of Collectors, and the respectable sum of cash on hand in the Treasury, at the abovementioned date, are highly creditable to that department. The exhibit shows that the Treasurer has had no occasion to avail himself of any part of the 50,000 dollars he was authorized to borrow, by a resolve of the tenth of June last; that the debt of the State is reduced to 549,847 dollars, 13 cents; that, exclusive of bonds and notes due to the State from individuals, the Treasurer holds United States' deferred 6 per cent stock 155,618 dollars, 89 cents; new 6 per cent stock 9901 dollars, 50 cents; 7 per cent 69,187 dollars, and of 3 per cent 249,187 dollars, so that, estimating these various descriptions of stock at the current value, they would produce an aggregate of about 398,400 dollars; consequently the total amount of the present debt of the State, and that at 5 per cent interest per annum, laying out of the account the exceptions abovementioned, and including the abovementioned stocks, may be stated at about 152,000 dollars. Notwithstanding however this favorable view of the Treasury, the present limited system of taxation, must necessarily re-

strain our fiscal operations to the support of government and the payment of the interest of the debt.—The question therefore recurs, whether some new source of revenue ought not to be provided by the Commonwealth, for the payment of the principal of the debt, for the encouragement of Agriculture, the fisheries, the arts, and other objects of public improvement and general utility, which should be worthy of herself, and serve to awaken into greater activity the resources, and the best energies of the State?

JOHN BROOKS.

Council Chamber, Boston, Jan. 14, 1818.

Last Week's Omissions.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

Dear Sir,—The emigration from New-England and New-York, to this Western Country, being great, I wish you, for the information of our religious brethren, to give the following notice a place in your paper.

New-Albany lies on the right bank of the Ohio River, 2 miles below the Falls. Its site is beautiful, and highly eligible for building and navigation. The country near it is fertile. It contains 750 inhabitants. But its religious state and prospects lead to this notice. And in this the Lord has been kind to us. We are truly encouraged. We have a regularly organized Presbyterian church, and have lately obtained the Rev. Isaac Reed, from New-York, to settle with us. His labors are wholly devoted to this single town. Besides its two meetings on the Sabbath, and the Monthly Concert of Prayer, the church keeps up a weekly prayer-meeting. Such of our northern brethren, as moving into these parts, take up their residence with us, will here be blest with religious society and gospel privileges.

JOEL SCRIBNER.

New-Albany, Dec. 20, 1818.

BALTIMORE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The second annual meeting of the Female Sabbath School of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, was held on Monday the 29th of Dec. last. "Upwards of one hundred children, all comfortably clad, and evidencing by their demeanor that their manners as well as their morals had been cultivated by their persevering and indefatigable teachers—and an adult class of between twenty and thirty matrons, who became as little children to be enabled to read for themselves that precious word of truth which had long since had its spiritual operation on their hearts—these all uniting with their teachers in an anthem of praise, sung alternately to the great author of every good and perfect gift—and a peculiarly eloquent and appropriate address delivered by the estimable pastor of that church, the Rev. J. N. K. Henshaw, with an exhortation from the Rev. Mr. Wydown, were circumstances that the eye and ear dwelt on with holy joy, and that the angels in heaven might contemplate with delight."

From the Report of the Board of Managers it appears that the school consists of a superintendent, twelve teachers and one hundred and seven scholars. During the year six of the teachers have hopefully been brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, have made a public profession of their faith, and been received into communion with the church. It is likewise mentioned (and we notice the fact with great satisfaction) that the superintendent and teachers have met apart one afternoon in every week, when they meet together for the purpose of invoking a blessing on their pious endeavors to impart instruction to the ignorant poor. To these meetings they have invited such of the children as they thought most likely to be benefited by the exercises. A school of adults is taught separately two nights in each week, by the superintendent and two of the teachers, in conjunction with some ladies from three of the other churches. This consists of 47 scholars; 22 of whom also attend regularly at the Sabbath School, forming the adult class mentioned above.

The progress of both old and young has been encouraging. Many of the children in the school have been clothed, either wholly or in part, by the liberality of its patrons.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in Newark, N. J.

"While on this subject, (the importation of negroes) I will relate an affecting anecdote that came to my knowledge yesterday. My neighbor, Mr. B. had purchased 20 of that unfortunate race, a few weeks ago in Charleston.—among whom was a woman about 20 years of age. On the way home, they stopped to pass the night at a house on the road, just as the negroes belonging to the owner of the place, were returning from their labor in the field. One of them proved to be the husband of the woman. They had been torn asunder two years before in Africa. They met in this distant clime, and with such emotions of joy, mixed with bitterness and grief, on the recollection of their past and present condition, as can be more easily conceived than described. They flew to each other, asked an hundred questions—and looking at the spectators, who sympathized in their feelings, declared they would never be parted.—Mr. B. who is a man of humanity, was present at this affecting scene. He immediately offered the owner of the husband, to sell the wife or purchase the husband—but in vain. He then offered two negroes for the man—but the wretch would do neither. The momentary pleasure the poor creatures experienced, when Mr. B. was endeavoring to prevent their being separated, was converted into frantic agony when they saw nothing would avail. All who were present, black and white, united in entreaties; and every eye but the miscreant owner of the husband, was in tears. Nothing would soften his obdurate heart—and the unhappy victims of his cruelty were a second time literally torn asunder."

Rats.—One of the districts of France was lately so overrun with rats, that public measures were obliged to be resorted to, in order to check the ravages of these mischievous animals. The inhabitants had alarming fears that they would destroy all the vines. Every proprietor of land was obliged to deliver twelve rats per day for each florin of direct taxes. This order produced a wonderful vigilance in the destruction of the common enemy. In the village of Offenbach 47,560 rats were delivered to the police officer in three days. A single druggist sold 300 wt. of poison.

Corsets.—The New-York papers mention the catastrophe of a young lady expiring suddenly at a ball, in consequence of the excessively tight lacing of her corsets. They give another instance of a young lady who fainted twice under the operation of lacing, while preparing for a ball, and who still persists in the practice.

Carpetings per Triton.

LODGE & DRAPER, have received by the ship Triton, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of KIDDERMINSTER CARPETINGS, new patterns.

Also, a case colored Check TABLE CLOTHS—Carpet Bindings, &c. New Carpet Warehouse, Jan. 9. No. 11, Market-Road.

Hard Ware.

JOHN C. PROCTOR.

No. 37, Union-Street.

HAS received by the Margaret and Sarah Falcon and Triton, from Liverpool, a very complete assortment of CUTLERY and HARD WARE GOODS, among which are the following, viz.

Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Shoe, Bread and Butchers' Knives, Table and Butchers' Steels, Plated and tinned iron Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, House, and Sheep Shears, Fine Tailors' Shears and Scissors, Razors, Spectacles, Snuffers and Trays, Plane Irons, Chisels and Gauges, Cast and German Steel Hand and Panel Saws, Veneering, Bow, Fret and Compass Saws, Compasses, Rules and Spoke Shaves, Shoe Pincers, Hammers, Awls and Tacks, Butts, Screws, H and L Hinges, Round and flat Bolts, Files and Rasps of nearly every description, Brass Case, Knob and Mortice Locks, Closet, Chest, Desk, Trunk and Pad Locks, Bridle, single and double Roller Gun Locks, Gun Worms, Bullet Moulds, Pistol and Musket Flints, Copper Powder Flasks, Leather Shot Belts, Round and square Brass Socket Casters, Brass Draw and Commode Knobs, Commode Plates, Lion-head and Curtain Rings, Brass Thumb Latches and Door Rappers, Brass Cocks, Nails and Candlesticks, Japan'd Tea Trays, Bread and Cheese Baskets, Copper, cast and sheet iron Tea-Kettles, Cast iron Boilers and Sauce Pans, Box, post and patent Coffee Mills, Pocket Books, gilt M. M. and Bell Buttons, Iron and brass head Fire Irons, Brass head Fire Dogs, Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes, Coal-Hods and Scoops, fine rose and clasp Nails, Shovels and Trace Chains, Anvils and Vises, Tub and Cast Steel, Window Glass, Lead, Powder and Shot, Hollow Ware, Muskets, Fowling Pieces, &c. All which will be sold low for cash or on credit. Jan. 16.

Ladies' short Kid & Beaver Gloves, of a good quality, little spotted, at twenty cents a pair.

JEREMIAH FITCH & CO. No. 5, Malabar Street, have for sale, 100 dozen women's short and Beaver Gloves, at 20 cents per pair, little spotted, strength not injured. N. B. Also for sale, 500 dozen gentlemen's Beaver Gloves, partially damaged, at the price of 2 dollars per dozen, or 20 cents per pair. Jan. 16. 5w

LOOKING GLASSES.

EDWARD LOTHROP, No. 28, Court-street, near Concert-Hall, offers for sale a handsome assortment of Looking-Glasses, of the quality, which he will dispose of at fair prices. Cash only. Looking-Glasses, Portraits, pictures, &c. framed in the best manner. Orders above will be promptly executed. 3m Dec.

Pocket, Pew, and School Bibles, PUBLISHED and for sale, wholesale and retail, fine and low priced editions, by the proprietors of the Stereotype Plates, R. F. WILLIAMS, Cornhill-square, opposite the west corner of the Old State-House. Jan. 16.

NOTICE.

H. WILLIAMS, respectfully informs the several Lic. that he has returned from the westward, and resumed his profession of PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTING, at his late No. 6, School-street. 3w Jan. 16.

Ladies' Medical Companion. R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill-square, have just received, an additional supply of Letters to Ladies, detailing information concerning Themselves and Infants. By Tnos. Evans M. D. of Virginia; Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and former Surgeon to the Navy Hospital of Washington City, &c. nine Engravings. Price \$2 in boards.

EXTRACT FROM THE DEDICATION.

To Wives of Ministers of the Gospel of the United States.—It is not more on account of respectability that I inscribe these Letters, than from influence which your example must have with generality of your sex. You will never regret joining in the work of promoting female delicacy and usefulness; and therefore I ask you not only read these Letters seriously, for your own good and for the good of the offspring rising to the charge of the country,—but to assist me in persuading all women to devote a few hours to the consideration of the subjects thus pressed upon their attention." Jan. 16.

TO FARMERS.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill Square, Boston, propose to publish, if sufficient encouragement is received—

THE COMPLETE GRAZIER. Or—The Farmer's, Cattle Breeder's and Dairy Assistant, from the fourth London Edition, revised, corrected, enlarged, and greatly improved, illustrated by numerous engravings.—Containing Instructions for Buying, Breeding, Rearing, Fattening Cattle; Directions for the Choice of the best breeds of Live Stock; the Treatment of their Diseases, and the Management of Cows, Ewes, during the critical times of a Grass Fattening; the general economy of a Grass Farm, or Watering of Meadows; Cultivation of the best natural and artificial Grasses and Pasture for fodder; various methods of cutting, mowing and preparing Food in severe winters and seasons of scarcity; the economy and general management of the Dairy, including the Making, Currying, preservation of butter and cheese, &c. &c. Together with an Introductory view of the different kinds of Neat Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Swine. An Appendix on the Shepherd's Dog, Hares, Asses, Mules, Poultry, Rabbits, Bees, Farm accounts, and on the improvement of wool. The London Edition sells for \$5, boards. A proposed edition will be published in one octavo volume, on fine paper, with all the engravings, and delivered to subscribers in boards 4 dollars, or less, if a large subscription is obtained. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to justify the expense, the work will be commenced.

This work has been well reviewed in England, having passed through four editions successively, and has already received the commendation of several of our most distinguished zens, intelligent Agriculturists, and members of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Those who intend to possess this work formed, that if 1000 subscriptions are returned on the 4th of March, 1819, or before the work is to press, the price will 50 cents less. To subscribers the price will be advanced. [P.S.] Communications by mail must be paid. Jan. 16.

Pew for sale.

FOR sale one of the best PEWS in Park-st. Meeting-house. Enquire at this Office. Jan. 9.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a genteel Boarding-house. Enquire at this Office. Jan. 9.